THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XI. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1827. No. 46.

CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance—or *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after *Twenty Five Cents*.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,

I wish to be considered a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; for your support, I will be thankful—and, if elected, promise fidelity and a feeling discharge of my duties—

Philip Heagy.

Gettysburg, Feb. 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by a number of persons, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

William S. Cobean.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30. te

To the Voters of Adams Co.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

James A. Thompson.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16. te

To the Electors of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,

FOR favors conferred, I respectfully tender to you my grateful acknowledgments—whilst I again offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF.

Bernhart Gilbert.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30. te

To the Electors of Adams County.

AT the solicitation of a number of Friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing General Election.

David Diehl.

Jan. 30. te

To the Voters of Adams Co.

BEING encouraged by a number of Friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

Samuel Shriver.

Germany township, Jan. 30. te

Citizens of Adams County!

THE subscriber, far from being solicited, or overcome by the importunity of his friends, but of his own free will and accord, proposes himself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next General Election.

If you inquire for his claims on the public—please to refer to Niles' Register, vol 6, p. 401. If you demand the course of conduct he will pursue—he answers—that of all other men, his own real or supposed interest, compatible with humanity and justice. As for his qualifications, let them speak for themselves. He has no intention of traversing the County to solicit votes; but intends to leave the Citizens, free and independent as they are, to bestow their suffrages on whom they please.

Samuel White.

Petersburg, (Yock Springs) March 6.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his office in South Baltimore street, next door to Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, where *Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c.* will be drawn with neatness and despatch

Isaiah Dill.

Gettysburg, July [illegible] tf

VALUABLE Real Property FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 6th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, 2½ miles from Oxford, and one from the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of James Patterson and others, containing

249 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. About 180 Acres are cleared; the residue in good Timber. The improvements are a large two story

Brick House,

Brick Bank Barn, 100 feet by 50, a stone Spring house, over a never-failing spring; and a good Orchard.—There is a pump near the door; also, a Tanyard on the premises, which has not been used for some time.

ALSO, at the same time & place,

A Tract of Land,

Containing 76 Acres, adjoining the above Tract—one half of which is clear.

☞The Big Conowago runs between the two Tracts; and affords a very eligible site for Water Works.

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shewn it by Abraham Fickes living thereon, or either of the Administrators. An indisputable title will be given. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

Daniel Diehl,
Thomas Ehrhart,
Adm'rs of DANIEL SLAGLE, dec'd.

Sept. 4. ts

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, on *Saturday the 10th of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Plantation,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Templeton Brandon, Wm. Meals and others. The Farm contains

218 ACRES,

of an excellent quality, and in good repair, and well watered. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will view the premises. Attendance will be given by

Thomas Brandon,
James L. M'Grew,
Sarah Moorhead.

Sep'. 4. ts

☞If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 22d day of September inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Noel, [illegible] Slaybaugh and others, containing 338 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a Log House, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Alexander Long.*

Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Sep. 4 1827. ts

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed the *Fourth Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when & where you may attend if you think proper.

Walter Thompson.

Sept 4. 3t

All Kinds of

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected; I, THOMAS C. MILLER, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday of October next, (the 9th)

at the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Renshaw, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the townships of Berwick and Mountpleasant, at the house formerly occupied by Wm. Sturgeon, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Gen. Samuel White, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house now occupied by Col. James Reed, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Reading, at the house formerly occupied by Adam Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Thomas, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of John Marks, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Michael Bower, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Thomas Larimer, in said township.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED

One State Senator, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York.
Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams,
One County Commissioner,
One Auditor of Public Accounts,
One Director of the Poor, & of the House of Employment of the County of Adams,
Two Trustees of the Gettysburg Academy,
Two Coroners, &
Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the First Tuesday in October, *being the 28th of September*, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall be then present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this state aforesaid, passed the 17th of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts as aforesaid, who shall have charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which will be on *Friday the 12th of October aforesaid*, at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make out a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the different offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed April 2d, 1821, it is made the duty of the sheriff to give public notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the inspectors of such election, separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election within this state.

Given under my hand at Gettysburg, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1827.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN ARENDT, Esq. late of Menallen township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to pay the same, without delay.

Wm. M'Clellan, jr.
EXECUTOR.

Sept. 4. 3t

WM. N. IRVINE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

INTENDS practising in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence & Office are in the third house below the Indian King Inn, West York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DOCTOR J. JARDEN,

HAVING located himself in Hunterstown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and its vicinity.

Hunterstown, April 17. tf

A CARD.

Mr. R. G. Harper:

SIR—You will please discontinue my name, in your paper, as a Candidate for the SHERIFFALTY. I have not taken an active part in electioneering for myself; and shall pursue quite a neutral course in regard to the other candidates, who are yet before the public. I have not declined this election in favor, or to further the interest, of any particular candidate, or of any party; but because I believed I could not be elected myself. To those gentlemen who would have given me their support, I return my sincere thanks.

C. F. Keener.

Sept. 11. 2t

S. & W. D. RAMSEY,

Attorneys at Law,

OFFER their professional services to the Public. They can be consulted on professional business, at the Office of S. Ramsey, in the three-story building, one door south of Mr. Camp's Store.

Gettysburg, Sept. 11. tf

Tin, Copper, Brass & Sheet-Iron WARE *MANUFACTORY.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues the above Business, at the old Stand, in York street, two doors from the Court-house. He will always keep on hand a good assortment of WARE, and will attend to every order with promptness. ☞The highest price, in Cash, or Ware, will be given for *Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.*

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, are desired to pay the same before the 1st *of January next.*

Andrew Polly.

Gettysburg, Sept. 11. tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS

WILL be received at this Office, to a work, about being republished, under the direction of the Rev. G. LEIDY, entitled

"*Repentance explained & enforced*, being a serious appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidence," by J. THORNTON—price 62½ cents.

Sept. 11. 3t

BUTLER's *Vegetable Indian Specific,*

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. In as much then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, (if taken in time) in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them

This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may always be given in safety. It is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous & hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor in RED INK. It is offered for sale by

Samuel H. Buehler,
Druggist, Gettysburg

Oct. 16.

From the National Intelligencer.

Presidential Election,—No. II.

The letter of Gen. Jackson to Beverly, as well as his subsequent address, contain a clear inference, that no other proposition was made to him by or from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, and that no other communication of similar character, was made by any individual but Mr. Buchanan.

The communication made by this gentleman to Gen. Jackson constitutes the whole foundation for the grave charge which he has brought against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—and this is all the authority he had for the belief that Mr. Adams had made, or Mr. Clay accepted, a corrupt proposition. If he has other evidence let it be produced: until it is produced, the public must believe that this was the only ground of his opinion.

Mr. Buchanan made no communication from Mr. Clay, or from his friends to General Jackson; nor did he even state to him that any combination had been formed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, or their friends, or that any proposition had been made with regard to the Department of State, to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams.

Mr. Buchanan had no knowledge of any improper influence or corrupt proposition. He disclaims the idea of being the author or bearer of any such communication. He made known distinctly, in October last, that he could not sustain the charge of Gen. Jackson. It results, therefore, by an irresistible inference, that Gen. Jackson has no evidence, nor ever had, either that Mr. Adams, or his friends, or that Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, had made any proposition to General Jackson, or his friends.

Here the question might end. We may charatibly ascribe the error to misapprehension; and as Gen. Jackson has done injustice to Mr Clay, he will, no doubt, have the magnanimity to make the suitable acknowledgments.

The misapprehension of the General is the source of all the accusations that have been made—all the calumny that has been uttered, and all the malignity and abuse which has been vented on Mr. Clay.

To how many members of Congress this communication was made, with what other exaggeration and coloring is not known—to how many the secret was intrusted, and how far the story has gone on the authority of the General, cannot now be traced.

It is known that General Jackson privately communicated to the editor of the Washington Telegraph, that he had rejected corrupt propositions from Mr. Clay, or his friends, and that this is the only foundation for all that has been published in that paper on that subject. It is acknowledged that he made a public avowal of the fact to a large party at dinner at his own house, in the presence of Beverly—that this was circulated through all the papers for months—that the General mentioned it at taverns without much reserve, on his way to Wheeling, and on board the Steam boat, afterwards, to different persons. How far the story had privately circulated, no one can now tell. What unfavorable impressions it made upon the public mind, can only be imagined. The high source from whence it emanated, the minuteness of the circumstances, the particularity of dates, all conspired to give credit to the charge. What means had the accused of defending himself? Even now the explanation comes too late. Justice cannot now be done to the fame of Mr. Clay. Truth is slow in its progress, and will never overtake the error, or eradicate the impressions and prejudices it has created. The antidote will not reach the poison; it is too widely diffused.

By what a frail tenure do public men hold their fame! which even a breath of suspicion may blast! How uncertain all human evidence! how feeble our memories! how violent our suspicions! how imperfect our senses! how strong our passions.

General Jackson would, no doubt, have conscientiously made oath to the truth of his statement; Mr. Eaton would probably have confirmed it; and, if Mr. Buchanan had died, the evidence of a shameless and corrupt proposition from Mr. Clay would have been complete, and nothing could have saved him and Mr. Adams from the indignation of the country. But it is happy for them and the country that Mr. Buchanan lives—thank God!—to defend his own character, and protect their fame from the meditated sacrifice.

General Jackson may have been deceived. We are not the searcher of hearts. God forbid! But it requires the exercise of the greatest candor and moderation to believe that he could have misconceived or misapprehended the nature of the proposition. Without impeaching his integrity, or impugning his motives, it must be confessed that no man ever acted under the influence of higher temptation or of stronger passions. Issuing warm from a violent and angry political conflict; stung by disappointment; it requires the exercise of charity to believe that he was "impelled by no private resentment, stimulated by no personal injury, and instigated by no expectation of reward;"—and that he was moved only by a sense of the public good. The charge itself is of the most serious character. It involved the ruin of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay—a rival and an enemy; the hopes of a great political party, and his own elevation to the Presidency—the consummation of all his earthly hopes, and the realization of all his dreams of ambition. All the motives of interest, and all the impulses of passion, were present to his mind.

In accusing another man of high crimes against the State, before the tribunals of the country, he imposed on himself an obligation of extraordinary virtue, purity of motive, uprightness of mind, and truth of allegation. It is enough, without in the least degree reflecting on his veracity or his purity, which will not now be questioned, to know that there is not a shadow of truth, or the slighest foundation for the charge which has been made. No man who knows Mr. Buchanan, and the rise and progrees of this accusation, will doubt that the General is indebted to his imagination and other revelations for the singular delusion, perhaps honest, but certainly unfortunate delusion, under which he has labored.

The proposition of Mr. Buchanan is so unique, so remarkable in its character, that the mind does not perceive how an idea so different, so opposite, could have been conceived. The only explanation and apology for the conduct of the General, is to be found in the fact, that the conversation, *at that time*, made no impression on his mind, and that he did not understand it as a corrupt proposition. That idea came long afterwards—it was a second thought, arising out of the imperfect recollection of what took place at that interview.

If he had understood that Mr. Buchanan was the bearer of a corrupt proposition from Clay, and was a familiar confidential friend, would he have entertained him politely; listened to his suggestions, and given him a mild answer? Would he have temperately said "he thought well of Mr. Adams"? Would he not at least have communicated the fact to some friend? Would he afterwards have congratulated Mr. Adams on his election, at the President's house, the same night, and afterwards at his public inauguration, and given *other* evidences, written and published, of his acquiescence in the decision of Congress? The whole course of his conduct, then highly approved for its magnanimity, forbids the idea that he seriously believed the charge he has since made.

If he had any information of a corrupt intrigue to betray the rights of the People, or knew of any unfair or dishonorable dealing to defeat him, why did he not denounce it, pursue it, and expose it? Why did he keep it secret, until after the election, and then circulate it clandestinely among his friends, editors, organs, and agents? If the General then knew and believed what he now remembers of Mr. Buchanan's conversation, how can he be excused from withholding the information from the House of Representatives, where the charge fell unsupported, or from the Senate, of which he was a member, during the pendency of Mr. Clay's nomination for a high office?

Mr. Buchanan has given a true explanation of this affair, and one which reconciles the whole of Gen Jackson's conduct. "He could not, I think, (says Mr. Buchanan) have received this impression, until Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, it may readily be conjectured in what manner my communication might have led him into the *mistake*."

After the combination of the new elements of opposition, the spirit of faction went forth to put down the Administration, right or wrong—to poison the public mind with false clamors and malignant accusations. The vague suspicions, and dark surmises, and mysterious suggestions of his friends, worked on his imagination, and magnified the conversation of Mr. Buchanan into a most treasonable plot, and corruption stood before him, *palpable and tangible*. His visions were revealed to his friends, who confirmed his belief, and made assurance doubly sure. He believes the impressions now on his mind, although he may not be able to trace them to any particular period.—The General has deceived himself, betrayed an innocent friend, and disappointed the hopes of his party. The subject is instructive, and will be pursued.

The object of this is to show that Mr. Buchanan's conversation is all the evidence in the possession of the General. That this has been the fruitful source of all these calumnies. That it has been secretly, although actively circulated: That it made no impression *at the time*, but grew and magnified itself, in his imagination. It will be shewn now what the charge is, and how it is sustained by the evidence.

HAMPDEN.

From the York Recorder.

The American Colonization Society has recently published a number of documents received from Mr. *Ashmun*, its agent at Liberia, on the coast of Africa, which represent the condition of the colony as prosperous beyond expectation or precedent. The agent expresses his conviction that "the native African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution which has, from causes that do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization."

The discoveries made by Denham and Clapperton, and other late travellers, in the interior of Africa, have contributed to throw much light on the real state of that "terra incognita;" and, while they have changed ancient notions and excited high expectations as to the results of future explorations, they have caused every thing connected with the subject to be received with eagerness and read with interest. The following extract from the communications of Mr. Ashmun, will, therefore, we doubt not, prove acceptable and gratifying, and produce an anxious looking forward for accounts of ulterior researches in those interesting and secluded regions.

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this district of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey: the particulars of both I hope to be able to present to the Board, by the next conveyance. In the mean time it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within 50 leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are always kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual visitation and exhibition of these schools took place on the 22d ult. There are in Boston eight public English grammar schools, in which are also taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. There is also one for children of color. Of these 7 schools are in Boston proper, which average from 550 to 600 pupils, composed of nearly an equal number of boys and girls, with four instructors in each. The eighth, which is in south Boston, has 100 pupils, and the African has usually 50 or 60. At the public Latin school there are from 180 to 220. In this Latin and Greek are chiefly studied, but some time is devoted to arithmetic and geography. The number of pupils at the English high school, is from 120 to 150, who study English grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, algebra, astronomy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, evidences of christianity, and the various branches of mathematics and physics, including the mechanical powers, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, &c. There is a separate female high school, containing about 130 pupils, who after leaving the common English schools, study English grammar, composition, history, geography, astronomy, &c.—The progress of the young ladies in useful and solid learning is said to be very gratifying. There are besides in the city from 53 to 55 public primary schools for children from four to seven years of age, kept by females, and containing from 2800 to 3000 pupils. The whole number in the public schools of the city, is nearly 7300. The private schools were last year 141. 119 under the care of females and 22 under gentlemen who had mostly received a collegiate education. The whole expense is estimated at something upwards of $150,000 for the public schools, and $879,000 for the private. The visitation is by the school committee consisting of one citizen from each ward, with the mayor and aldermen. Many public and literary characters are also invited, including the clergy and the president and professors of the University at Cambridge. Upon the present occasion Gov. Kent was among the number of visiters.

The Baltimore papers contain a communication from Mr. REYNOLDS, the lecturer on Capt. Symmes' theory, from which we extract the following:

Antarctic Expedition.—It affords us pleasure in being able to state to the public, but more particularly to the friends and patrons of this enterprize, that final arrangements have, at length, been made for the construction of a vessel especially suited to the rugged service of a polar expedition.

The vessel will be built of the most durable materials, and will embrace many of the improvements, suggested by the British in their late voyages to the North West, and at present to the North.

The Artificer is Mr. James Beacham of this city, whose reputation as a Naval Architect, stands deservedly among the first in the United States, or in any other country. The Expedition will not not sail until early in the coming season. This delay has been unavoidable; occasioned in part by a protracted indisposition of the undersigned; but more particularly, by the extensive labors necessary to be performed, in getting up such an enterprise.

The expenses of the voyage, heavy as they must be, are now brought within narrow limits. We have it in our power, at any moment, to show to the satisfaction of any individual, that including the patronage of the Navy Department,—the whole amount necessary, to furnish the expedition, in instruments, armament, provisions, clothing, and pay for a well chosen crew of seamen, and able and experienced officers, with every necessary comfort and convenience, is not now a matter of contingency, but embracing as it does, a large proportion of the whole expense, is at this time in readiness.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Another warning to Drunkards!

On Wednesday, August 29th, one Robert Woodward, of Denwiddie, almost without provocation, stabbed Laban Eppes, of the same county, so severely, that in a very few minutes he expired. Woodward was immediately arrested and committed to jail. On the succeeding Monday, he was examined by the Called Court, and sent on for further trial, and (the Superior Court commencing its session on that day,) an indictment was formed against him by the Grand Jury. On Tuesday he was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, and on Wednesday, just one week after the commission of the crime, he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, one tenth part of the time to be spent in solitary confinement.

Woodward and Eppes were both habitual drunkards. Both were under the influence of liquor when the Murder was perpetrated, but Woodward more so than Eppes. It would be unreasonable to expect that habitual drunkards, who neither "fear" the wrath of "God," "nor regard" the good opinion of "man," will be led to reformation by this new instance of the awful effects of Drunkenness. These we must leave still to wallow in their sty; to live without God, and to die without hope. But the young man, who day by day, takes one more glass than rigid temperance would require, is not yet beyond the reach of reformation.—If these lines should reach the eye of such a one, let him take warning and flee before the spell is wound round his soul so closely that nothing but Omnipotence can break it!

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the Wine; they that go to seek mixed Wine.

The intelligence from Spain in the French papers is very contradictory, and the Q[illegible] the desertion of the Portuguese troops into Spain, as more considerable than ever.

VIENNA, July 28

Letters from Constantinople announce, that intelligence of the defection of the Pacha of Egypt has reached the Porte. A Tartar had been sent to Redschid Pacha, with despatches, directing the Seraskier to observe any movements which Ibrahim [illegible] might make, in consequence of orders which he may have received from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt. They expect at Constantinople the publication of a Firman, which in declaring Mehemet Pacha a rebel to the Porte, will set a price upon his head, & command the Pachas in his neighborhood, to make war.

Accounts from Bucharest, in the French papers, state the situation of Greece to be very deplorable, and that confidence in Lord Cochrane was much shaken. Differences between Redschid Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha were also said to exist.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 10th July, describe the Greeks to be, as heretofore, divided among themselves. Their affairs did not appear to be in a prosperous state; but on the other hand, the Turks appear to be incapable of following up their recent success with effect.

From the National Intelligencer.

In noticing the election in the Nashville district, Tennessee, in a former paper, we have been accused of insincerity by some of the kennel presses, for not stating (what we did not know) that the political sentiments of Mr. BELL, the competitor of Mr. GRUNDY, were friendly to Gen. JACKSON. We seldom think it worth while to reply to imputations from such sources, but the following letter which we copy from the Kentucky Reporter, will shed some light on the subject of the Nashville election, and at the same time furnish an answer to those who accused us of suppressing the truth:

"*Nashville, Tenn. Aug.* 6.

"In this Congressional District, Mr. BELL is elected over his opponent, *Mr. Grundy*, by a majority of near 1000 votes. In this contest much feeling has been excited, and the greatest exertions used on both sides. Mr. Bell possesses fine talents, is of unexceptionable moral character, and with the People he is a favorite generally. If the election had been left to turn on the merits of the individuals, Mr. Bell's majority must, I think, have been much larger—but, in addition to Mr. Grundy's own individual strength, *Mr. Bell has had to combat that of General Jackson, and a host of his devoted partisans;* he was also publicly called the *Administration Candidate*, notwithstanding he had declared himself friendly to the election of the General. The *General* and *all his relations were personally present at the polls*, and his friends did all they could to promote the election of Mr. Grundy. *The General, on the first day, marched up to the polls, and presented an open ticket for Mr. Grundy.* This is the same Grundy, whom the General, not seven years since, denounced as a *perjured villain*, and who, for advocating the passage of the law incorporating the Bank of the State, was denounced by the General, and told that 12 honest men of his county would convict him of perjury. Thus it is that things will change, and strangely too sometimes. This is the first time that Mr. Grundy has run in this State, aided by the influence of the Jackson party, and it is the first time he has lost his election. This is a grand triumph, and proves that the People will do what they believe to be right, Gen. Jackson to the contrary notwithstanding."

Kentucky.—At our latest date from Kentucky, (the 23d ult.) Mr. Buchanan's statement had just been received in the northern part of that State, and it produced the deepest sensation. A letter now before us, from Paris, Ky. says—"A Chillicothe paper arrived last night, containing Mr. Buchanan's letter. It has spread dismay and confusion in the ranks of the General's friends. Many declare they will support him no longer. Some more desperate affect to believe the letter a forgery, and say Mr. B never wrote it.—Unless the General can devise some method of getting out of the difficulty, which I cannot anticipate, it must, according to present appearances, ruin his prospects."—*Nat. Journal.*

It was recently rumored that Henry Clay was expected to visit Philadelphia. A Jacksonite meeting was immediately called and organized, with Henry Horn at their head, who resolved, that on Mr. C's "arriving in or near the city" measures should be taken "signally to express their feelings" in relation to him. Whether this was to be done by burning in effigy, personal violence, or insulting resolutions, cannot be known, as Mr. Clay did not happen to visit these *horned* politicians. One thing we know, in the city of Philadelphia their signal expression of feeling could have done harm to none but themselves. A resolution of the same kind, with respect to Gen. Jackson or any of his leading friends, emanating from any of the supporters of the administration, [illegible] denounced as a most high-handed piece of intolerance, [illegible] the commencement of the reign of terror."

[illegible] Gaz.

The Parterre.

"UTILE—DULCE."

THE INFANT'S DREAM.

Fair child! upon thy blooming cheek
 A deeper shadow lies,
And breathings low and sweetly weak,
 Like fairy music rise;
And kindling o'er thy snowy brow,
 Is rapture's fleeting gleam,
Till pulse and smile and tone avow
 The gladness of thy dream.

Sleep hath its gift for life's dim close,
 The dark and weary hour—
A scene where twilight shades repose,
 Upon the shutting flower.
And memory wins the aged thought
 Back to its earlier joy;—
With what is thy lov'd vision fraught,
 My bright and sinless boy?

Perchance the Athenian's lofty creed
 In thee its proof may find,
And as a spark yet scarcely freed,
 From Heaven's eternal mind,
Unconscious of degrading fate,
 Which severs from the sky,
The glories of thy primal state
 Still brighten on thine eye.

Reveal thy mystery—hast thou flown
 Far from thy place on earth,
To revel in the mystic tone,
 The voice of starry mirth?
And space, with all its glorious isles,
 Swells it before thy sight,
That thus in dim reflected smiles
 Thy sleeping dust is bright?

Surmise is vain, we only know
 The founts of grief are sealed,
And thy young thoughts retain a glow,
 Which earth could never yield;
And o'er thy strangely joyous rest,
 Fair child! we darkly muse,
For when are after years impress
 With such ethereal hues?

From the Christian Register.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.

A young lady, at eighteen, often needs a warning voice to point out the quicksands over which she is speeding her thoughtles career. I hear you are beautiful and have many admirers. I am sorry for it. A young woman whose conduct is marked with strict honor and principle, cannot have *many* admirers. There is nothing that more certainly marks a bad heart and depraved moral principle, or worse, a thorough destitution of it, than this cruel encouragement of honorable love.

A young man is never long attached to a young lady without her being aware of it; commonly indeed before he is himself aware of the extent and nature of his feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment, if she be persuaded that she can not reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her—it is cool, undeviating, unhesitating repulse—on every occasion, place, and manner.—Love *will* die, without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but trifle and tamper with it, till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is attended with the extinction of the heart's best and noblest feelings.

Never forget in these matters, *not to discourage is always to encourage.*

Your choice, I will not, I would not bias. But I had rather hear that you are engaged to a man of good character and industrious habits, than to the wealthiest man without them, for in this country, these are always a sure pledge of final success.

A mean and culpable species of coquetry, is the practice of not giving encouragement, or repulse, with a view of keeping your slave till you have learned, in the cant phrase, you *cannot do better.* I know not an expression that betrays more despicable meanness. She who uses it, shows a willingness to sell her hand, to traffic her person for value received, that is revolting in the highest degree.

No one, not even a parent, can tell, what character will render any lady happy, but herself—on herself alone, then, must and ought to rest the responsibility of her choice. I have seen so many marriages commence with all the glitter of wealth and pomp, terminate in misery and broken hearts; and so many that were begun with very unpromising auspices, which have proved as happy as human life admits, that I am convinced that the parent who officially interposes, stands answerable to God, his child, and his conscience, in a degree of responsibility most fearful and tremendous.

Ladies too often attempt to gain husbands, as anglers catch fish—by drawing the bait, as he approaches it, till he is impelled to grasp at every hazard, but she who angles for a husband may find too late, that she has gained the man at the expense of the husband's confidence in her principles and heart.

ARABIAN MAXIMS.

This world is a field sowed for another life.

The most incurable disease is ignorance.

All secrets which pass beyond two, make themselves known.

Prefer the day of to day to that of tomorrow.

He who is of unknown origin is discovered by his works.

Where the heart is inclined there also will the feet turn.

Death is nearer to us than the eye-lid to the eye.

The little which suffices is better than the much which disturbs us.

The best of man's possessions is a sincere friend.

The eulogium made on the absent, serves to incline our hearts to the present.

The best of riches is contentment; the worst of poverty, low spirits.

Who lights a fire that others may warm themselves?

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live for ever; and for the other, as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

Desire not either the wise man or the fool for thine enemy; but guard thyself equally from the cunning of the wise man, and the ignorance of the fool.

The man that contents himself today with that which he has, will content himself to-morrow with that which he may have.

There is no to morrow which cannot be converted into to-day.

He will never save himself who does not labor for his soul before the day of its destruction.

Softness of manners does not exclude firmness of character; thus the flexible cable resists the fury of the waves, and preserves from shipwreck.

The influence of the mind on bodily health.

The regulation of the mind is of the highest importance in the preservation of health, or as a means of assisting the powers of medicine, and alleviating disease. The effects of disease entirely corporeal, on the mind, are interesting. In hecticks, confidence of returning health constantly prevails, notwithstanding the progress of disease, and the rapid increase of debility in every form. In some forms of fever, the depression of spirits is so great, and the conviction of approaching dissolution so strongly fixed upon the mind, that the patient looks upon those as enemies, and greatly lacking discernment, who intimate an expectation of a different result.

This connexion might be pursued through a great variety of diseases, but it is sufficient just to hint at it to show the importance of keeping it in view.—With those of a confident state of mind, little interference is required; but if an arrangement of temporal concerns is necessary, it is proper to lessen the confidence: some other cases may also call for the exercise of this unpleasant duty. With those whose minds are unseasonably depressed, ridicule is cruel, and argument misapplied. The best course for attendants to pursue in such cases, is to admit their danger, but to magnify the power of medicine; and ostentatiously to describe instances of recovery from similar or worse circumstances. In chronic cases, the operation of medicine is sometimes assisted by exciting hope, and by placing the attainment of the object at a distance. If one point can be gained by the removal of a troublesome symptom, it will strengthen the confidence of the patient, and render future progress comparatively easy. The necessity for patients to exercise sufficient power over their own minds, to prevent irritation from little inconveniences and disappointments that must occasionally happen from various causes, should, if necessary, be inculcated.

The calm, well regulated mind, possesses many advantages over that which is hasty, fretful and impatient. By keeping the passions in a due subordination to the judgment, we obtain the chief good that is to be derived from them. For it is with the passions as with other causes of disease, they do it principally from their excess. Our hopes, fears, joys and sorrows, are a useful stimulus to the intellectual system, as food and exercise are to the corporeal. To preserve a healthy state of the body, it is as necessary that the mental as the physical powers be exercised. Intellectual inactivity, combined with luxurious living, gives a disordered tendency to every organ. The vessels become overloaded; listlessness, indolence and lethargy come on, the mind and body, equally torpid, sink together, and no cause of debility produces effects more difficult to counteract. Under such circumstances, a slight abstinence may occasion fainting, exercise is attended with the most distressing fatigue, and an abridgement of the long protracted slumber induces a worse languor than [illegible] was in-tended to relieve. An entire loss of sleep, appetite, memory, and sometimes the reason, are the frequent consequences of habits of corporeal indolence and mental inactivity.

Irish answers.—I have often heard it remarked and complained of by travellers and strangers, that they never could get a true answer from any Irish peasants as to distances when on a journey. For many years I myself thought it most unaccountable. If you meet a peasant on your journey, and ask him how far, for instance, to Ballinrobe? he will probably say it is "three short miles." You travel on, and are informed by the next peasant you meet, that "it is five long miles." On you go, and the next will tell "your honor" it is "four miles, or about that same." The fourth will swear "if your honor stops at three miles, you'll never get there!" But, on pointing to a town just before you, and inquiring what place that is, he replies, "Oh! plaze your honor, that's Ballinrobe, sure enough!" "Why you said it was more than three miles off!" "Oh yes! to be sure, and sartain, that's from my own cabin, plaze your honor. We're no scollards in this country. Arrah! how can we tell any distance, plaze your honor, but from our little cabins? Nobody but the schoolmaster knows that, plaze your honor."

Barrington's Sketches.

James the First and the Lawyers.—This monarch, soon after his accession to the English throne, was present in a court of justice, to observe the pleadings in a cause of some consequence. The counsel for the plaintiff having finished, the King being convinced, exclaimed, "'Tis a plain case!" and was about to leave the court. Being persuaded, however, to stay and hear the other side of the question, the pleaders for the defendant made the case no less plain on their side. On this the monarch rose, and departed in a great passion, exclaiming, "They are all rogues alike."

Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 6th day of October next,* on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 150 ACRES, more or less, situate in Reading township Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bushey, Jacob Criswell and others—about 100 acres of which are cleared, 15 acres of meadow, and the remainder covered with timber. There are on the premises, a two-story

Stone House,

a one-story Stone Kitchen, a double Log Barn, a good Orchard, and a never failing spring of water. To be sold as the Estate of WM CRONISTER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

Christian Bushey,
Jacob Bushey,
Administrators

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Cl'k.

Sept 11. ts

FOR SALE,
A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE part in Frederick county, Md and part in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa at the head of Monocacy, adjoining lands of George Sheets, Alexander Horner and others, containing **352 ACRES** neat measure. The improvements are a large and commodious *HOUSE, part Brick &* part Stone, a large log Barn, & Waggon Shed, a Draw Well, and an Orchard. The fences are in good repair, and the land in a good state of cultivation. About [illegible] Acres are cleared—the residue covered with thriving Timber.

The property will be shewn, and the terms of sale made known by the subscriber, living on the premises, who is authorised by the Heirs of JOSEPH WALKER, deceased, to sell the property. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

Andrew Walker.

Aug [illegible] tm

ATTENTION!

THE [illegible] Adams County Union Battalion of Volunteers, will parade in Bonaughtown, on *Friday the 21st inst.* at 1 o'clock A. M. for training.

By order,
John N. Graft, Adj't.

Sep [illegible]

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath, Charles Smith and others, containing **191 ACRES,** more or less, on which are erected a large two story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good spring. There are about 16 acres of meadow; and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Daniel Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

Martin Keller.

July 24. tf

FOR SALE,
A 2 story Brick House & Lot,

ON York-street, Gettysburg, between the Public Offices and the Bank.—ALSO,

A PLANTATION,

Adjoining the Town of Oxford, Adams county, containing **240** ACRES, on which are Two good Houses, an elegant Brick Barn, and an Orchard: the whole in fine order. About 60 acres of the Farm are in good Timber—and a large quantity of first rate Meadow.

The property will be shewn by the subscriber to any person wishing to purchase.—A good title will be given, clear of all incumbrances.

JOHN HERSH, SEN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 14. tf

General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. States.

THE Clerical and Lay Delegates, appointed by the several Synods of the Lutheran Church in the U. States, to meet in General Synod, are informed that, agreeably to a resolution of this Synod, for the year 1825, the next session is to be held at Gettysburg, Pa. on the Fourth Sunday of October next, where and when they are most earnestly requested to attend.

DAVID F. SCHŒFFER,
Secretary of the General Synod.

Frederick, Aug. 28.

THE DIRECTORS

OF the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church of the U. States, located in Carlisle, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held on Wednesday the 26th day of September next.

DANIEL SHEFFER, Sec'y.

August 15th, 1827

WHEAT WANTED AT OWINGS' MILLS.

THE Subscriber informs Farmers and others, that he continues to pay the highest Baltimore Price for good clean merchantable Wheat, and an Extra Price for White Wheat, according to quality.

Waggoners going to Baltimore, and leaving their Wheat at these Mills, can have a load of Flour, for which they will get 18 cts per bbl. to deliver it in the City of Baltimore.

BEAL C STINCHCOMB.

Owings' Mills, Aug 28. 8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY REED, late of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN L. FULLER, Adm'r.

Aug. 28. 4t

TRY YOUR LUCK
IN THE
Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTY SECOND CLASS,
To be drawn on the 19th of September

SCHEME

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	do	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	3,000	is	[illegible]
1	do.	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
1	do.	1,800	is	[illegible]
1	do	1,104	is	1,104
[illegible]	do.	1,000	is	[illegible]
10	do.	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
10	do	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
46	do	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
92	do.	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	is	[illegible]
8280	do	[illegible]	is	[illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets, $[illegible] | *Quarters,* $1 [illegible]
Halves, [illegible] | *Eighths,* [illegible]

[illegible]

J. DONALDSON'S

New Lucky Office, between Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. [illegible]

Drawing of the 31st Class Union Canal Lottery.

45 52 34 38 33 19 9 10

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Printing Business.

[illegible] Will be taken at this Office.

Try the New Office!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTY SECOND CLASS,
To be drawn 19th of Sept'r.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	do	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	3,000	is	3,000
1	do	2 000	is	2,000
1	do	1,800	is	1,800
1	do	1,104	is	1,104
5	do	1,000	is	5,000
10	do	500	is	5,000
10	do	250	is	2,500
25	do	100	is	2,500
46	do	60	is	2,760
92	do	40	is	3,680
92	do	25	is	2,300
1058	do	12	is	12,696
8280	do	6	is	49,680

9624 prizes, amounting to $124,020

Tickets, $6; *Halves,* $3; *Quarters,* $1 50; *Eighths,* $0 75:

FOR SALE AT

I. DILL'S OFFICE,

in S. Baltimore street, next door to E. Gilbert's Tavern.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. tf

Drawing of the 31st Class, Union Canal Lottery.

45 52 34 38 33 19 9 10

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the

Administration Accounts

of the estates of the deceased persons hereinafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 25th day of September next*:—

The account of Peter Hull, executor of the estate of Eve Hull, deceased.

The account of Peter Wolford, administrator of the estate of Leonard Lear, deceased.

The account of Peter Martin, administrator of the estate of David Chronister, deceased.

The account of Geo. Will, Esq. one of the executors of John Winrott, deceased.

The account of Geo Lawrence, one of the executors of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased

The account of Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. and Benjamin Fink, administrators of the estate of Henry Fink, deceased.

The account of Christian Bushey, George Bushey, and Wm Patterson, executors of the estate of Christian Bushey, dec'd.

The account of Geo Kerr, Esq administrator of the estate of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.

The account of Andrew Winrott, one of the executors of the estate of John Winrott, dec'd.

The account of Garret Brinkerhoff, administrator of the estate of Thomas Mickle, dec'd.

The final account of James McSherry and George Nace, executors of the estate of Jacob Winrott, dec'd.

The account of Ludwig Sharer, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Nicholas Munshower dec'd.

The account of John Barnitz and Mary McTagertt, administrators of the estate of William McTagertt, deceased.

The further account of Wm. McGrew, Esq administrator of the estate of Adam Livingston, dec'd

The account of Joseph Coshun, administrator of the estate of John Reynolds, dec'd.

The account of Joel and Benjamin Funk, administrators of the estate of Daniel Funk, dec'd

The account of Ludwick Waltemyer, surviving executor of the estate of Jas. Moore, dec'd.

The account of Walter Smith, one of the executors of the estate of George Orr, dec'd.

The account of Wm McGaughy, one of the executors of the estate of George Orr, dec'd.

The account of Andrew Kuntz, administrator of the estate of Catharine Kuntz, dec'd.

The further account of David Beecher, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Spitler, deceased

ALSO,

The guardianship account of Martin Heller guardian of Samuel, George, Catharine, and Hannah, minor children of John Spitler, dec'd

The guardianship account of Benjamin Bowers, guardian of Leah Zion, dec'd

George Ziegler, Reg'r.

Register's Office Gettysburg,
[illegible] Aug [illegible] [illegible]